(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:44:10 ON 25 JUL 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:44:25 ON 25 JUL 2002

L1 360 S SEROTONIN TRANSPORTER GENE
L2 0 S L1 AND (INFECTIOUS DISEASE? OR FLU OR INFLUENZA OR PNEUMONIA
L3 73 S L1 AND DISEASE?
L4 58 DUP REM L3 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5 58 S L4 AND (ALLELE? OR POLYMORPHISM? OR MUTATION?)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:52:39 ON 25 JUL 2002

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 58 MEDLINE
AN 2000423816 MEDLINE
DN 20414884 PubMed ID: 10686565
TI Lack of association between **serotonin transporter gene** promoter variants and autistic disorder in two ethnically distinct samples.
AU Persico A M; Militerni R; Bravaccio C; Schneider C; Melmed R; Conciatori M; Damiani V; Baldi A; Keller F
CS Laboratory of Neuroscience, Department of Physiology and Neuroscience, Libera Universita' "Campus Bio-Medico," Rome, Italy.
SO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL GENETICS, (2000 Feb 7) 96 (1) 123-7. Journal code: 7708900. ISSN: 0148-7299.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200009
ED Entered STN: 20000915
Last Updated on STN: 20000915
Entered Medline: 20000907
AB Family-based studies performed to date provide conflicting evidence of linkage/association between autistic disorder and either the "short" [Cook et al., 1997: Mol Psychiatry 2:247-250] or the "long" [Klauck et al., 1997: Hum Mol Genet 6:2233-2238] **allele** of a polymorphic repeat located in the serotonin transporter (5-HTT) gene promoter region, affecting 5-HTT gene expression [Lesch et al., 1996: Science 274:1527-1531]. The present study was designed to assess linkage and linkage disequilibrium in two new ethnically distinct samples of families with primary autistic probands. The 5-HTT promoter repeat was genotyped in 54 singleton families collected in Italy and in 32 singleton and 5 multiplex families collected in the U.S.A., yielding a total sample of 98 trios. Linkage/association between 5-HTT gene promoter **alleles** and autistic disorder was assessed using the transmission/disequilibrium test (TDT) and the haplotype-based haplotype relative risk (HHRR). Both the Italian and the American samples, either singly or combined, displayed no evidence of linkage/association between 5-HTT gene promoter **alleles** and autistic disorder. Our findings do not support prominent contributions of 5-HTT gene variants to the pathogenesis of idiopathic infantile autism. Heterogeneity in pathogenetic mechanisms underlying the **disease** may require that linkage/association studies be targeted toward patient subgroups isolated on the basis of specific biochemical markers, such as serotonin (5-HT) blood levels. Am. J. Med. Genet. (Neuropsychiatr. Genet.) 96:123-127, 2000.

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 s review and (stress? (4a) (induc?) (4a) disease?))
UNMATCHED RIGHT PARENTHESIS 'DISEASE?))'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
number of left parentheses.

=> s review and (stress? (4a) (induc?) (4a) (disease?))
<------User Break------>
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